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TOUNTARY CORKESPONDENCE, containing importance, pilicited from any guarter of the inacid—if used, will not neces solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be thereally paid for. By our founds donkers on the seat all Correct are particulated requirements to seat all Correct ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions or with Adver-ments to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from

woney remitted.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do 10B PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-SHANDY MAGUIRE

BOWRRY THEATRE, Howery-William Tell-Pigi

WIBLO'S, Broadway-Tight Rope-Grand Divertise-

SATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-Afternations for the Cabin-Evening-Kenneru-Nick or AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Rar-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

New York, Saturday, June 34, 1854.

To the Public.

The New York HERALD has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily HERALD circulates nearly sixty thousand The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun-

day-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets per week.

The aggregate issue of the HERALD establishment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over Seenty millions of sheets per annum.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Royal mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, will beave this port this day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past ben o'clock in the morning. The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English.)

will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERALD will be received at the following places h Europe:-LIVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street

LONDON ... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

PARIS ... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

## The News. FROM WASHINGTON.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of officers for Nebraska and Kansas Gen. William O. Butler is named for Governor of Nebraska, and A. H. Reeder, of Easton Pa., Governor of Kansas. The last appointment does not seem to give complete satisfaction in some quarters, but both will undoubtedly be confirmed. The following are the other appointments:-Mr. Woodson, of Va., Secretary of Kansas: Cummings. of Iowa, United States Marshal of Kansas; Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice of Nebraska; Associate Justices for Nebraska and Kansas-Bradley, of Indiana; Hardin, of Ga., and Elmore, of Ala.

We are happy to learn that the report of Mr. Churchwell having drawn a pistol on Mr. Collum, in his dispute with him in the House of Representatives recently, is contradicted.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Treasury Department, showing the expenditures of and the amount collected from depositors at the Philadelphia Mint since March 3, 1853. The expenditures amount to \$295,667 51, and the total sum collected is \$243,583 76. The bill for the relief of the owners of the privateer Armstrong, destroyed in the neutral port of Payal, by a British squadron, after a gallant resistance, in 1814, was taken up, debated, and again rejected. The vote stood twelve yeas to twenty-one navs.

Yesterday was private bill day in the House. Among those reported was one to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York and San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship North Star arrived yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall, bringing us dates from California to the 1st inst., brought down to Panama by the Yankee Blade. The trip through has been accomplished in twenty-one days and twenty-one hours, being the shortest time on record. The news is not important. The French Consul had been tried for violating the neutrality laws; but the jury being unable to agree, they were discharged. On the 29th of May the United States District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the case, and the Consul has been released from his bonds. In the case of the Mexican Consul, convicted on a similar indictment, the Court, on motion of the United States District Attorney, ordered a discharge of all the proceedings. On the 25th of May a destructive fire occurred in Marysville, and property to the amount of \$175,000 was destroyed. A fire also broke out in San Francisco, which destroyed properby to the value of \$43,000. The accounts from the mines are more flattering than ever. Some rich deposits had been discovered, and some of the miners had made fortunes in a week. Business in San Francisco was improving. Numerous robberies had been committed in San Francisco, and chloroform had been used in some instances, with success The Chinese were suspected of being the depredators. The Grand Jury of the United States District. Court had found true bills against Messrs, Walker. Snow and Jenigan-the President, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of War of the "Republic of So-

The Pacific steamers reported that Acapulco was still blockaded by the single vessel of war compossing the Mexican naval force on that station, and that Alvarez held possession of the city.

We give some exceedingly interesting intelligence from Central America, regarding the earthquake at San Salvador, the movements of the revolutionary parties, and other matters of interest.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. Our files of Antigua papers to the 7th instantnothing later-have come to hand, but do not contain any news of importance. The Weekly Register of May 30 contains the following:-"The weather has been dry and hot during the past week. Rain is again much required. In some parts of the island the drought is said to be a great hindrance to agricultural operations, which are considerably in arrears. Added to this, shipping is scarce, and freights are very high; so much as 5s, is now paid for carrying sugars to England, and it is feared a still higher price must be paid before the end of the crop."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief Justice Wells, a gentleman of high legal attainments, died yesterday at Cambridge, Mass, He occupied the bench until late in the day.

Dr. Thompson, a democratic member of the New Hampshire Legislature, died yesterday. The Senate of New Hampshire has rescinded its share of the resolution appointing the 1st of July

for the final adjournment of the Legislature. AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. The weather vesterday remained as chilly as the day before. It rained in the morning, but held up

tent with only threatening to rain, until evening, when it commenced to sprinkle, and about nine o'clock a regular easterly rain storm set in, accomparied by a strong wind and lightning, purifying the atmosphere and the streets at the same time. The thermometrical observations taken at the HER ALD office give the following result:-Six o'clock A. M., 60 degrees; twelve o'clock M., 65; five o'clock P. M., 63; making an overcoat quite comfortable,

and placing linen toggery at a discount. The Councilmen were in session last evening, the principal business being the final disposition of various appropriation bills. A large number of reports relating to streets were acted on. A report n favor of increasing the police force of the Twelfth ward elicited an animated debate, an account o which is given under the appropriate head.

A report of the proceedings in the Walker divorce case may be found in another column. This trial has created considerable interest, particularly with females, a barge number of whom thronged the court room vesterday.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE. The steamship Union, from Havre and Southampton, arrived last evening. We publish in anoth part of to-day's paper letters from our correspon dents at London and Paris; the speech delivered by Kossuth at the demonstration in favor of the na tionality of Poland at Sheffield; an account of the

meeting of holders of Mexican bonds; the latest news concerning the war, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. The European intelligence exercised no effect upon breadstuffs yesterday, although private letters received mentioned that some advance in flour had taken place in France. Sales were made to a fair extent, but without change in prices. Cotton was steady, with moderate rates.

Vessels were scarce for Liverpool, and freights ruled firmer. Flour was taken at 1s. 6d. per barrel, and grain commanded as high as 6d. per bushel.

The Reciprocity Bubble-Our Colonial Neigh-

Our neighbors in the colonies are becoming unduly excited about the treaty which Lord Elgin and the President have recently signed. From Upper Canada to Halifax, loud cries of joy are being raised, and the newspapers teem with congratulations and thanksgivings at the auspicious attainment of Reciprocity. We recommend our neighbors to take things coolly. We would have them bear in mind that the reciprocity treaty is not ratified yet, and that rejoicings at the result of Lord Elgin's diplomacy are premature and may possibly prove fallacious. We wish them to recollect that our Secretary of State is by no means identical with the Senate of the United States; that the former is often a weak silly old man, easily cajoled by a skilful foreigner, while the latter, though containing numberless eyphers, is as a whole a rather difficult body to deceive: in a word, that, whatever Marcy may have promised or Pierce asseverated with an oath, the final settlement of the reciprocity question rests with a body of men who understand their obligations, and will not recklessly abandon the best interests of the country. At all events, the colonies may rest assured that the reciprocity question will be decided on its merits. Neither personal nor collateral considerations will be allowed any weight or influence in the matter. If reciprocity would be the best thing for this country, the treaty projected by the executive will be ratified; if it would not, or if the sort of reciprocity contemplated by the high contracting parties is not the sort of reciprocity that would suit the United States, that treaty will assuredly be threwn into the waste paper basket of the Senate. What has been done means nothing, amounts to nothing. It will be well for the legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick to lay up this truth in their minds. The main question involved in the intrinsic

merits of the treaty remains yet to be ex-

amined. It amounts simply to this: Is it to the interest of the United States to encourage settlement and agriculture in the British Provinces by admitting their produce free? This is in reality the whole question, for which we are permitted to send into Canada free of duty are articles which we do not export thither, and never could. The reciprocity proposed is no reciprocity whatever, for there being no change in the rates of duties levied on our staple exports to the Provinces, the benefit -if any there be-of the treaty accrues entirely to our neighbors, and is by no means reciprocal. Looking therefore to the question as it really stands, we must be able to discover some benefit which we should derive from the settlement and developement of the resources of the Provinces, before we can conscientiously approve the ratification of the treaty. For our part we are at a loss to see anything of the kind. We see no advantage to be derived by us in consequence of the diversion of immigration from the Western States to Upper Canada. We should lose the most valuable of our imports of raw material-mare and in return, our wheat. rye and oats would come into competition with colonial produce. If we had no wild lands to settle, it would be a benefit to us to see immigrants thronging Canada. If we consumed more flour than we produced, it would be a benefit to procure a supply of it from the other side of the line free of duty. If we grew no breadstuffs, it would be a benefit to buy them cheaply, as we then should. If we sent them to Canada, it would be a benefit to have our exporters relieved from the onus of a colonial tariff. But as we have millions of acres of wild lands to settle, as we are the largest grain exporters in the world, our consumption being a mere fractional part of our production, and as we send little or no grain to Canada, none of these benefits can be expected to flow from the reciprocity treaty. In one word, that measure would be fraught with much unnecessary inconvenience, and no possible good to this country.

That it would be a boon to the colonies, as they naively remark, there can hardly be a doubt. It is not to be questioned that, were it a law, Upper Canada would send all her produce to New York for shipment, and that her farmers would obtain much more remunerative prices than they can now expect. The British colonies would in fact enjoy all the commercial advantages of a union with us, without any of the commercial or political disadvantages of the partnership. They would not raise a cent for our customs revenue, and their grain-producers, who would be admitted to our markets on the same terms as our own, would pay on their purchases of manufactures an average duty of twelve and a half per cent to the Queen, while ours paid an average of twenty or twenty-five to the federal government. The taxes in Upper Canada are so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning: in many of our wheat growing districts, the State taxes are onerous. This difference would give the Canadians a very notable advantage over our countrymen in our markets. Then again, politically speaking, the treaty is bad. We of New York enjoy reciprocity with Virginia, and there is no doubt but that both commonwealths benefit by the mu-

from hence may be sued as easily in Virginia as here, and for such purcoses, the law makes little or no distinction between the two States. Again, a slave flying from servitude in Virginia may be detained here and returned to his master. These reciprocal obligations are concurrent and concomitant with the commercial reciprocity existing between the two States. If Canada desires to be admitted to the partnership, she must engage to render like services to each of the States with which she is associated. She must for instance, if she desires to have free trade with the Union, incorporate into her statute book that essential condition of the confederacy, the Fugitive Slave law. She must cease to suffer her cities to be the refuge of abscending debtors from hence. If she were to offer these inducements-if her legislature agreed to catch and deliver up every fugitive slave who crossed the borders, the treaty might wear a different aspect. But while she not only makes no overture towards an arrangement of this nature but really affords fugitive slaves every facility to cheat their masters, and sets apart under the name of her present Governor a tract of land for their special use and occupation, we cannot but regard her proposals as ridiculous and impudent. The reciprocity under which the United States have grown and prospered cannot be squandered on States which refuse to bear their share of the general burthen, or incur their proportion of the associate liabilities.

It will be well for the convention of colonial delegates which is to meet shortly at Quebec to give these things some careful study. Let them try to realize the fact that reciprocity with Canada has never been much opposed here because people have thought little of so small a concern, and because it never had a chance of becoming a reality. The recent folly of Marcy and Pierce in signing a treaty with Lord Elgin will now attract public attention to the subject. and the colonists may rest assured that with the exception of the forwarders on the lakes, everybody will oppose it. We are all well disposed towards the colonies, and desire to see them prosper. If they will frame a scheme under which the duties on our staple exports from hence into Canada, those on our imports from the provinces would be abolished; and if, in addition to this, they will agree to render to us the same neighborly offices which we render to each other, we have no doubt but that some arrangement of the kind may be made. But the present folly will be knocked on the head.

THE ADDRESS OF THE ANTI-NERRASKA MEM-BERS OF CONGRESS .- The address of the anti-Nebraska members of Congress, Solomon Foot, f Vermont, chairman, is before the country. It is the old rehash of the "aggressions of the slave power." The objects and consequences yet to come from the repeal of the Missouri compromise, however, as presented by these anti-Nebraska members, are of the most sweeping character, and t highest importance to the North-the whole North. Touching this Nebraska bill, they say that-

Nebraska bill, they say that—

It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these respects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of slavery in the future. The object of the administration and of the many who represent the slave States is, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexing Cuba, at whatever cost; and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico, to be admitted also as Surve States. These acquisitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be purchased at the cost of lundreds of militions. If they cannot be made peaceably, then at the cost of a war with Mexico, and a war with Spain, and a war with England, and a war with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmissakeable indications appear of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of slavery, and this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazia, and the extension of slavery in the valley of the Amazon. What a magnificent schedule is this? Half a

What a magnificent schedule is this? Half n dozen slave States from Mexico: another slave State with Cuba, perhaps two; another in the Island of Hayti, upon the ruins of the mulatto republic of St. Domingo, and the black empire England and France, and an alliance with Rus sia; and, to crown all, an extension of slavery into the valley of the Amazon, in the very heart of South America. Such is the Southern programme of "manifest destiny," as laid down by the anti-Nebraska members of Congress-Solomon Foot, chairman.

There must be something in it. Southern members of the House, at Washington, are said to be offering large bets that Cuba will be liberated in less than forty days, and nobody takes them up. The Gadsden treaty is, perhaps, to be followed up by another, including half a dozen States of Mexico, compensating Santa Anna for the loss of them, by allowing him to incorporate the defenceless States of Central America into his Empire. And what could have been the object of Lieut. Herndon's recent exploration of the whole length of the Amazon, from the Andes to the Atlantic, but to ascertain the capacities of that mighty valley, for the extension of Southern slavery? Let it also be borne in mind, that the President's organ at Washington has been threatening, for some time, a war with Spain, which would necessarily include England and France, and an alliance with Russia. And look at the movements which are being made to strengthen the navy and the army, and the expedients to which our government is driven for reducing its revenues, and we must conclude that tremendous and comprehensive as is this Southern programme for the extension of slavery, there must be something in it. The South is waking up—the spirit of the age is progressive-fast-onward; nothing is too large now for American enterprise, backed up by a treasury overflowing with gold, a willing administration, and a conrageous Congress.

It is time, high time, for the men of the North to be stirring their stumps. To maintain their balance of power against the South for the future, they are now left no other resource than a good, combined movement for the annexation of all the British Provinces to the North. straight across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and smack up to the north pole, making the pole itself the initial point of our Northern boundary. Let the South come on.

ON THE TRAIL .- The Boston Journal pub lishes the following announcement:-

A Good Move.—Mr. P. Richardson has been countis-sioned by the board of trade, in the city of Boston, to visit all the northern and western cities of the United States, for the purpose of inquiring into the very injuri-ous and shame in decays of goods shipped from the East to the West.

We apprehend that if Mr. Richardson will egin at Philadelphia, and inquire carefully at that point, and then proceed westward on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, stopping for an inspection, now and then, of a depot or station, he will be very apt to find out the whole secret of the detention of goods bound for the West, from Boston or New York. It is to the manifest interest of our New York railroads and canals to expedite all goods westward as fast as possible. The Philadelphians and their interior agencies may have a different interest to consider. Let Mr. Richardson inquire. We before nine o'clock, and remained fair all day, con- tual interchange of products. But a debto have put him on the trail.

THE GADSDEN TREATY-THE TERUANTEPEC ROUTE .- Having been notified that it was contemplated yesterday to call up the Gadsden treaty appropriation of ten millions, and to push it through at a single sitting of the House, we may take it for granted that noses have been counted, and that the men are there to do the work. Still, the question recurs, cui bono? What is the necessity for this thing ?-why this hurry to make this immense haul of ten millions of dollars, at a single dash, for the benefit of Santa Anna, and the speculators and stockjobbers concerned?

The treaty may thus be summed up:-Art. 1-Cedes the United States a strip of desert country, good for nothing beyond the spoils to be hereafter appropriated in running a

new boundary. Art. 2-Releases us from the duty of exter minating the Apaches, and gives us the discretion of permitting them to murder our own

people along the whole route. Art. 3-Gives to Santa Anna, for these and the other following inestimable concessions, the sum of ten millions of dollars, cash in hand.

Art. 4-Gives us the privilege of navigating the Gulf of California. Not worth mentioning Art. 8-Gives us the privilege of transporting our transit mails across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, secures the Sloo Company in their work, and gives our people certain privileges which we have the right to ask for them gra-

tuitously as passengers. The other articles are but modifications

or reaffirmations of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of no material importance. The cream of this treaty is, no doubt, the eighth article. We ratify the contract of Santa Anna with Sloo & Company, which contract, we presume, was a palpable violation of the Tehuantepec grant to Garay of 1842, and which Garay treaty the Mexican government in 1848 presented as the unanswerable obstacle to any negotiations with the United States on the subject. Subsequently the administration of Mr. Fillmore, under the guidance of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, was in favor of enforcing the observance of the Garay contract, purchased by citizens of the United States, as a question of peace or war with Mexico. Resolutions were actually introduced by the present democratic chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate, tantamount to a casus beld, against the bad faith of Mexico upon this Garay contract. What has become of all this? Has there

been a satisfactory arrangement made between the American holders of the Garay grant and the Mexican Sloo Company? If so, what are the terms of the bargain, and how far are the ten millions involved in it? Are Messrs. Benjamin & Co., of New Orleans, Hargous & Co., of Mexico, and the English firm, in the same city, of Macintosh & Co., by this supercedeas upon their claims, as the rightful holders of the Tchuantepec route, to get anything, and if so, how much, and what are the specifications? Has a question of good faith between two governments been settled in the negotiation of this treaty by a board of speculators controlling the demands of Santa Anna and the concessions of General Gadsden? These are questions to which, in behalf of the public treasury, public justice, and the American people, we have the right to demand an answer from the House of Representatives.

Treaties with foreign powers, from what we hold to be sound political reasons, are made as secretly as possible; but all appropriations from the Treasury, in the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, are public transactions; and all the ts connected with such appropriations may the house, should be demanded, and should be laid, fairly and of Faustin Soulouque! A war with Spain, | honestly, before the country. The public were respondence connected with this Gadsden treaty, disclosed such an amount of corruption in its concoction that the Senate would probably reject it in disgust. They did reject it, but subsequently reconsidered it, and cut it down to ten millions and adopted it. Now, what was all this corruption about, and who were the parties concerned in it? Why does the American Senate retain the injunction of secresy upon its long and doubtful discussions of this treaty? The occasion for the lock and key has passed away. Why not, therefore, bring those procecdings to the light? It is the duty of the House to demand all the facts, all the papers. all the correspondence, and all the witnesses essential to a full understanding of this treaty. If the thing is honest, what is there to fear !if dishonest, let it be exposed. Any attempt to smuggle this treaty appropriation of ten millions through in the dark, is suspicious, and smacks of servile fear, or a mercenary collusion with unscruptalous spoilsmen. The treaty must be dissected, or it will go to the account of the Galphins and the Gardners.

> POSITION OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA AS RE-GARDS THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—The suspicion that still continues to prevail with regard to the hollowness of the sympathy affected by Austria in the objects of the Western alliance is, if nothing else, a tribute to the advantage of honest antecedents. Had her previous political course been marked by straightforwardness, or had her professions always squared with her acts, she would not now be subjected to doubts which imply general laxity of principle. In her conduct on the Eastern question she may mean honestly; but if she does she has, to say the least of it, a crooked way of showing it. If she be not playing a double game, she handles her cards clumsily, and the spectators, beholding so much cutting and shuffling, where everything should be above board, are justified in taking these manœuvres as evidences of an inclination to cheat. The Austro-Prussian treaty, we suspect, if

we had an opportunity of inspecting the whole of its clauses, would be found to realize the description given by a witty writer of female correspondence—the sting is in the postscript. We want to see the secret articles appended to it before we abandon ourselves to a literal interpretation of the text of the main body of the document, or of the explanatory declaration that was annexed to the late protocol of the Four Powers. The Diet seems to us to be involved in the same state of perplexity as to the real meaning of these documents as the rest of the world. The smaller German States have in fact but too much reason to fear that there are secret political combinations in progress which are inconsistent with their professed objects. They have, therefore, qualified their adhesion to the protocol of the 20th of April, by a condition intended to lay bare and defeat any scheme likely to menace their independence, or to compromise the interests of the fede-

ration. The interview which was announced as bein about to take place between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and their respective ministers, at Teschen, on the 9th inst., has contributed to increase these apprehensions. Their course being now defined as regards the coalition, the object of this conference is evidently to regulate the position that is to be adopted by the two governments, in the event of the minor States of the federation opposing any obstacle to their views. Whatever may be their secret designs, it is clear that they apprehend trouble and difficulty from this source, and the reservations introduced in the note agreed to at the conference at Bamberg, affords grounds for believing that the efforts of Russia and Bavaria have already been successful in creating a divergence of feelings and interests amongst the members of the Diet. In this labyrinth of deep political intrigues, it is not easy to foresee to what events this new complication may give rise. Of one thing, however, we feel assured, and that is that the days of the Germanic confederation are numbered.

A FISH DINNER .- We are informed that Senator Fish gave a large dinner party in Washington on Thursday. This is right. If one of our Senators makes all the speeches, the other should give all the dinners. But is it not rather out of the usual routine of things to have a fish dinner on Thursday?

rishmen's Universal Civil and Military Union. A meeting of this society was held last evening at Vauxhall Garden, Michael Mallory, President, in the chair, and T. C. Holland, officiating as Secretary. There were about one hundred present, one half of whom were memness, an address was read by the President, in which he referred to the present excitement caused by the Know Nothings, and said that such principles as they professed were at variance with the constitution and laws of the country. To prove that Catholics are not, as they said the willing tools of the Pope, he quoted an extract from

country. To prove that Catholics are not, as they said, the willing tools of the Pope, he quoted an extract from a letter written by the Bishop of New Orleans in 1846. in reply to an accusation which had been made against him, to the effect that he had admonished his flock not to join their fellow citizens in the war sgainst Mexico. That prelate, in reply, said, that although in religious matters he was bound to obey the Pope, yet were he to insult the flag of this country, he would consider it his sacred duty to defend it even at the sacrifice of his life. This the speaker said expressed the feelings of the Catholic population of the United States.

At the conclusion of the President's address a discussion took place on the question as to whether the members of the civil department should be admitted into the drill room, which was terminated by one of the members stating that the military department would decide it hereafter. Puring this discussion, Mr. Masterson expressed his opinion that the seciety was organized simply for the benefit of Ireland and Irishmen, and had not, properly speaking, anything to do with the Know Nothings. This opinion was combatted by the President, who insisted that one of the objects of the society was to preserve the constitution, and that, therefore, it was opposed to the Know Nothings. After this announcement, Mr. Masterson, and a few who were of his opinion, left the room. Dr. O'Donnell, then made some remarks, in the course of which he advised the society to steer clear of all agitating questions. He could not see the policy of entering into a discussion of such subjects, or the propriety of the society taking part with or against any political organization.

The Prepriety replied that he would not allow any one to slander the Irish without repelling it.

organization.

The Prepriet replied that he would not allow any one to slander the Irish without repelling it.

Dr. Hanton thought the best way to repel the slander was by disproving it by their conduct.

Mr. Gril said that if such disunion again took place as was exhibited this evening, he would leave the society.

Dr. O'lonnel remarked that they would burn their fingers if they continued in this wild manner. They could not transact any business in consequence of this debate. could not transact any business in consequence of this debate.

This ended the discussion, and the society soon after adjourned.

## Marnie Affairs.

THE ERITISH STEAMSHIP CLYDE, which anchored at Quarantine on Thursday, proceeded on her voyage to Glasgow yesterday morning.
The Strassip Pacific, Captain Nye, will leave her

lock, at the foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock to-day for Liverpool. She had 150 passengers engaged vesterday. LAUNCH OF A STRAMER FOR THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT .-Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt & Co. will launch at 10 o'clock to-day, from their Houston street yard, the screw steam nta Anna. She is 500 tons burthen, and is intended

for a war steamer for the Mexican Government. THE PACKET SHIP FIDELIA .- ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN MAR-SHALL -Our Liverpool files, received by the Canada ays:- Captain Marshall, of the New York packet-ship Fidelis, had his arm so much injured in consequence of the cab in which he was riding coming in collision with another cab, in Hamilton street, Birkenhead, on Sunday evening, 4th inst., that amputation became necessary. He still remains at the Monk's Ferry Hotel.

Police Intelligence. Arrest of a Fusitive Charged with Murder—His Doings Abreed.—James Smith, who was in October last arrested on a charge of having caused the death of a man named Favis, at the corner of Dover and Water streets, by stabbing him, and was held on the finding of the Corner's Jury, and ranaged to escape when on his way to the cells of the city prison from the custody of Dr. Chasteney, the Deputy Coroner, after his examination and committal by Coroner Hilton, before whom the inquisition was taken, was yesterday seen by Officer Duffy, of the Fourth Ward Police, passing the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets. Duffy recollecting the man arrested and took him to the office of the Chief of Police, by whom he was sent to the Tombs, to await his trial under the Coroner's committal. When he was taken to the Chief's office he was searched, and a letter was found in his pocket directed to a man named Ryan, in Savannah, Georgia, where, it appears, Smith has been staying since his escape from this city. From the letter, which is couched in the most offensive language, and filled with threats against Mr. Russel and other persons resisents of Savannah, it would appear Smith engaged rements of Savannah, it would appear Smith engaged himself in some villainous scheme, and got into prison, from which he broke out. He boasts in the letter that no jail in Savannah is capable of keeping him. He also speaks confidently of his return to Savannah, when it is his intention to take vergeance upon the persons he has named in his letter, and who, it would seem, were

is his intention to take veogeanee upon the persons he has named in his letter, and who, it would seem, were instrumental in procuring his arrest. Smith is about twenty years of age, tolerably well looking.

Charge of Scaling the Horse Washington.—Maria Remson, alias Tillou, alias Sherwood, was yesterday arrested by officer Beldwin, of the Eighth ward, on a charge of stealing the horse Washington, of the value of \$900, the property of Jane Remson, of Brookwell, L. I. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—The accused was married to the son of the complainant, and after living with him for two years they separated, each taking a horse. The husband, on going home, sold the horse Washington, the one he had retained, to his mother, the camplainant, for \$300. Mrs. Remson, Jr., hearing the horse was in possession of her husband (it having the horse was in possession of her husband (it having the horse to her. Complainant, hearing that the horse was taken away, made application to Justice Stuart for a warrant, and the accused was arrested. She admits having taken the horse on the ground of its being her husband's property, and his for maintaining her, and refuses to return it. An examination into the circumstances will be had by Justice Stuart.

Charge of Forgery.—George Klein, a Frenchman, was

the horse on the ground of its being her husband's property, and his not maintaining her, and refuses to return it. An examination into the circumstances will be had by Justice Stuart.

Charge of Forgery.—George Klein, a Frenchman, was yesterday arrested by officer Vanwart, of the Ninth ward, on a charge of forging by endorsing the name of Augustus Martin, of No. 63 Fourth avenue, on the back of a check, with intent to defraud the Market Bank, New York. He was taken before Justice Stuart, and committed for trial.

Arrest of Gamblers.—Information having been given to Captain Ackerman, of the Ninth ward, that gambling was continually carried on at a house called the Half-way House, at the corner of Thirteenth street and the Ninth avenue, kept by Richard Vanderroort, accordingly, on Thursday evening, Captain Ackerman, with a party of his men, visited the house. On going into the house, the police immediately proceeded to the back part of the premises, where, behind a screen, a Jerty rlaying at shilling bluff were discovered. The keeper of the house, Richard Vandervoort, Benjamin and Joshua Parker, Frederick Wheatley, Charles Cyphers, Francis McGuire, David Cook, and Robert Kernon, the whole of the party were taken before Justice Stuart, who held Vandervoort to answer, in \$500, at the next Court of General Sessions, and the others in \$300, for good behavior for a year. The bail was entered into by the whole party, who, with the exception of Kernon, were native born.

The Incendiary Fire at Jennings' Store.—Another map, indicated by Barr, named John Henricks, alias George Harris, was yesterday arrosted by officers Hamblin and Dowling. Henricks had information that Barr had given his party to the police, and that he was wanted. He accordingly made himself as scarce as possible. After some huncing he was met with, and taken before Justice Stoart and the process of the police, not that he was wanted to be forwarded to the Chief of Police, notifying him of her flight and expected visit to this city. The lady with a serv

Naval Intelligence.

U. S. frigate Constitution, Commander Radd, was at Port Praya, Cape Verde Islands, May 25. U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, Commander Purviance, salled from Port Praya May 23, for Madeira; officers and crew of both vessels all well. The above information was brought to Salem 22d inst. by brig Planet, which also brings letter here from them. bags from them.
U. S. sloop of war Preble was off Sharp's Island,
Chesapeake Bay, 21st inst.

Total 102 Total NEW YORK CLUB.

First Imnings Second Innings.

Sharp c. Emmett, b.
Gibbs. 1 b. Gibbs. 1

Tower, c. Wright, b.
Gibbs. 1 c. Tinson, b. Wright.

Fistcher, c. White, b.
Gibbs. 3 c. Wright, b. Gibbs. 1

Sams, c. Gibbs, b. Wright 16 c. Tinson, b. Waller.

J Higham, b. Gibbs. 13 b. Gibbs. 1

Wilson, b. Wright. 20 not out. 1

Ranney, c. Wright, b.
Gibbs. 5

Coyp, not out. 3

Spivey, b. Waller. 2

Le Gal, a. Hindhaugh, b.

Waller. 0

Ryes. 5 Total......102 Waller...
Byes...
Leg Byes...
Wide bulls... No balls.... Total..... 95

ST. CHORGE'S CLUB.

Mr. S. Nichols was umpire for St. George's Club, an tracshaw of Philadelphia, for the New York Club teorers—Mr. Embree, St. George's; Mr. Taylor, No York.

\*\*Corers—Mr. Embree, St. George's; Mr. Taylor, No York.

New York Boys and Country Boys.—I know of no on trast, Mr. Editor, more striking than that which distinguishes a New York from a country or country villaboy. The country boy is slow—timid—cautious. The York boy is quick—bold—daring. The country bob blushes and hesitates. The New York boy does neithe We have the New York boy in his perfection of boldnes quickness, and self-possession, in the vocation of new boy, and about the doors of theatres, and around that tables of street venders of banyans, peanuts, apple cakes, &c. We have a little urchin of only seven year old in our eye, at this momenf. He was one of man who were flying about and around the steps of the Bow ry theatre, with torches of pine knots, emitting blacknoke and lurid flame. He was barcheaded, barefootes and regged, but his eyes were brilliant, quick of motion in a word he was wide awake. At the moment we pased, he darled from the side of a table of peanuts, an things of the sort, and with his flambeau lowered a little said in a sharp, ringing voice, "Sir, will you give me check?" We paused and pretended not to understan him; he looked keenly up, and we affected to be thinkin what he could mean, when he turned quickly from u and putting his thumb on his nose, and with a shake of his fingers, one of them pointing towards us, said to gang of his fellows, "He's damnet green," and was off.

DIRT CARTMEN.—The dirt cartmen have organized then

P. Q. DIET CARTMEN.—The dirt cartmen have organized then selves into a Union, called the Dirt Cartmen's Protectiv Society, for their mutual benefit. They say that it sunion is strength, and that if they would obtain a rescandle rumeration for their services they themselve must demand it. They held a meeting last night it Hermitage Hall, on the corner of Houston and Alle streets. Francis McParllen occupied the chair, an Michael Connion acted as Secretary. The main busines of the evening was the initiation of members into the society. The dirt cartmen form a large and respectable of the control of the

Excise.—The Commissioners gave the third day to the First ward yesterday, and granted between fifty an sixty additional licenses. Three days complete each ward. It was decreed that they should be given to days at first, and then the first day afterwards. A applicants who have not applied up to this day muchold over till next year.

Over this next year.

ONE DOLLAR AND Two Dollar Bris Altered to Ta Dollars.—Information has been received by the authorities that a large number of \$1 and \$2 bills on the Oleans Bank, Irasburg, New York, skilfully all sed in \$10, have been forwarded to this city for circulation. It is expected they will be offered to the storekeepers this day and evening.

SENTENCE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Bridget and Mary Mr. phy, who were convicted in the May sessions of the Court of General Sessions for passing counterfeit \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bills, purporting to be genuine, upon the Cranston Bank Rhode Island, and who since their conviction have been in the city prison, were yesterday removed to Sing Sin hey having been sentenced, the former to seven year in the States prison, the latter to five years.

Coroners' Inquests.

A Boat Urest and two Min Drowned—A Melanchol Afrana.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest upo he bodies of Hugh McIntyre and Fatrick McQuirk, wh were drowned at the foot of Twentieth street, in the Eastiver, about nine o'clock on the evening of Thursda last, through the upsetting of a small boat in which the were. It was given in evidence before the Coroner, that the deceased, tegether with three boys, started from the foot of Mineteenth street in a small sailing boat, which on turning the slip near the foot of Twentieth street was struck with a sudden flaw of wind and capsized. On of the boys managed to swim ashore; the other two hel on to the bottom of the boat which they were fortunst enough to reach. McIntyre was struggling in the water on to the bottom of the boat which they were fortunat enough to reach. McIntyre was struggling in the wate he having missed the boat, and was unable to swir When McQuirk went to his assistance he was immediat by grasped by McIntyre, when both of them sank, verdict was rendered of accidental drowning. McQuir ly grasped by McIniyre, when both of them sank. verdict was rendered of accidental drowning. McQuir was in the employ of Hugh McIniyre, at the corner of Twentieth street and avenue A. About two months ag he came from Buffalo, preparatory to his leaving fo Castiornia. He was thirty years of sge and a native of Ireland. McIniyre was a native of Scotland, twenty-sit years of age. He was in the employment of Mr. Simon son, a ship-builder, at the foot of Nineteenth street where he had worked nearly ten years.

Farat. Casuatry.—Testerday Coroner Gamble held a inquest upon the body of Augustus D. Maersen, Frenchman, who, when drawk on Thursday evening, it cross street, accidentally fell, and was so severely it jured that he died yesterday morning at the Hospital, thich institution he had been conveyed. A verdlet delirium tremens, superinduced by a broken thigh, wa rendered.

rendered.

KILED THROUGH THE UPSETTING OF A CART.—Corone Gamble yesterday held an inquestat No. 20 East Forty fourth street, upon the body of William Behrens, a German, thirty-three years of age. Deceased was upon the top of his cart, which was laden with furniture. The cart accidentally upset, and he was thrown with violence to the pavement and received injuries of which he died. The verdict was accordingly.

The Steamship Pacific Leaves To-day, at 12 M., for Liverpool. Persons wishing to send their likeness ses to their friends should call early. N. B.—Stereoscopes ac crayons and plain daguerreetypes taken, rain or shine, at ROOT'S, 363 Broadway. Holmes' Patent Double Camera.-With thi

Holmes' Patent Double Camera. While invention the dagnerscotypist can take at least one third more pictures daily, than he can take with the ordinary instrument. Rights of use for fourteen years for sale, at the Reese & Co. picture factory, 289 Broadway, by S. A. HOLMES.

It is Stated by Individuals who are Always meddling with the affairs of others, that the author of the petition asking the city authorities to scour Broadway with soft soap and sand was KNOX, the famous hatter. For our part we doubt the veritableness of the statement or rumor

That beautiful Covering for the Head, the drab beaver bat, made by Rafferty & Leask, is just the ha for the searon—light, cool and siry. Give them a call. De guerrectypedikeesses inserted free of charge. No. 57 Chat, am, and corner of Chatham and Pearl streets.

Mealio's Drab Beaver Hats, for Summer wear, are remarkable for their rere beauty. The quality is unexcentionable, and their durability, lightness and elasticity give universal satisfaction. A varied and extensive assortment of summer hats of all kinds.

David's Drab Beavers and Cassimere Hats

Genin's Summer Dress Beaver.—The Whiteness, richness superb shape and elegant mountings of this light and beautiful febrie, justly merits the title ofter misapplied, of model hat. Flexible and elestic, its weight and pressure are searcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first class. Especial statemton is directed to the purity and heautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the map heautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the naperand the peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting them with other cotem poraneous styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite Sa Paul's Church.

White is Now the Fashionable Hatter New York, and everybody knews it. Nover mind the big rent, when White can sell from 200 to 300 hats a day. Call to-day and see the rush WHITE, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

New Music..." Florn's Festival Polka," b the great composer and popular planist Alfred Jacl-pris 63 cents. This is a splendid composition, varied but no difficult. "Table Moving Schottisch," by Osw. Em. Mei char-price 25 cents. N. B.—Music sent by mail, postag free. HORACE WATERS, publisher, 333 Broadway.

Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, is Selling planer melodeons and music, wholesale and retail, at or tremely low prices. His motto is quick sales and smalprofits. His stock is the largest in the United States, an instruments of superior quality.